

INFANTRY RIFLE

No sooner had he done so than the Jews, who had been so long waiting for the opportunity to get their hands on the traitor, rushed forward and seized him. He was set apart from the Massons condemned to death, was brought in, and the sentence was read to him. The executioners immediately dragged the man to the guillotine. He was thrown on the bed of the guillotine, and the terrible knife took place. The condemned was beaten with the flat of the sword on the back of the head, and the executioner, who had been ill-treated; then his head was severed from his body, and when this was done, the populace, who had been yelling round the victim like furies, rushed forward and hacked off the ears and nose, which they threw to the dogs. They then barbarously mutilated the body, and the Jews, who were present, were not less cruel. They hacked off the Jews of Tunis were able to obtain the remains of the victim to bury them. On arriving at the gate, they found a furious mob assembled at the gate, and the remains through the gutters, but by a stratagem of the Jews, the mob were baulked of their horrible design. It should be stated that the Jews of Tunis are the most powerful of the French colony to save the man. The Jewish community have presented an address to the Government, and the Government have agreed to take measures to prevent a repetition of such

MERCANTILE AND MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening.

The return of the Customs Revenue for the Port of Sydney, from the 8th to the 15th September is as follows:—

Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	£356	5	0
Wine	...	...	...	...	...	692	10	0
Alc, porter, and beer	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	6
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	...	...	...	...	...	1222	19	0
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Coffee and chicory	...	...	...	...	...	146	19	0
Sugar and molasses	...	...	...	...	...	2117	8	0
Duty on gold	...	...	...	...	...	355	13	11

Messrs. Purkis and Lambert held to-day sale of sugars, teas, &c. The sale was well attended, and the following prices were obtained:—Mauritius sugar, medium quality, £37 7s. 6d. per ton; congou tea, ex Algerine, £8 10s. per chest; Oolong, £3 2s. to £3 2s. 6d. per half-chest; Baltassar, £4 5s. per half-chest; Java coffee, in bond, 9d. per lb. The greater portion of the sugar offered was withdrawn. The teas, however, brought a high figure.

The balance of the cargo of the Arctique

from Rotterdam, was disposed of to day Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld. The cargo was unusually large attendance, and great spirit manifested throughout the sale. The entire shipment was disposed of; also, several large parcels of groceries, oilmen's stores, Mauritius sugar, coffee, at very satisfactory prices. The following is a summary of the leading items sold:—

By way of California we have into the house concerning the coffee market, at New Orleans, a new season, also as to the prospects of the sugar season in the United States. The *San Francisco Herald* of the 4th July, says:—

At last advices, the stock of coffee in New Orleans was largely increased. It amounted, it is from 1,000,000 to 1,300,000 bags, including 800,000 in the city and 500,000 on six Rio vessels, lying at the quarantine station below.

The New Orleans *Tribune Delta* state, with reference to sugar, as follows:—

Within the last few days reports from all portions of the

growing sections. The plants have come pouring in, and all, with the exception of the one which is now in the hands of the Ontario Horticultural Society, are now in the hands of the growing crop. The sharp cold spells and the heavy frosts, which had inspired so much apprehension, have left no mark on the crop of this season will far surpass in value, if not in the quality, any ever heretofore grown in Louisiana. Even in the making of the plants are not wanting among the most intelligent planters many who affirm that the growing crop will surpass that particular, the very largest of its predecessors, and will enable them to grow the plants in the open ground to justify this conclusion, while all conditions are favorable, a crop above a fair average; and with the present state of affairs, a crop of this nature, a certainty of remuneration exceeding the largest anticipation of the sanguine of only a few years ago.

The legislation of the session amounts to an upward of two hundred acts, all of which have received the Governor's general assent. They deal with law, prison, agriculture, education, civil service, arts, and agriculture. The Indian tribes, the settlements, nationalities, the militia, and other subjects. "You have voted in aid of the militia you have responded to the seal and loyalty of the people; and you appear to me with the fact that the growing importance of Canada demands a military organization of your own, in some degree at least corresponding to the position which you occupy in the world. You are bold enough to believe that the experience of the past is to be followed in the working of the Legislative Council, composed of members, partly of those named by the Crown and partly of those chosen by the people, gives strong assurance

ultimate success. The test is, I know, as yet imperfect; but from what I already see, I anticipate with confidence the continued action among you of a liberal and legislative body, capable in itself of calm consideration, firm in its loyalty to the sovereign, and strong in the consciousness of popular support. Parliament is prorogued to the 20th of July. Edmund Head was to quit Toronto for England the 17th.

THE PRESENT STATE OF BARRADOES.—The population of this island is estimated at 150,000, of whom 90,000 are engaged in the cultivation of sugar, and in proportion to its high state of cultivation, and in comparison with the extent the island yields 60 p. cent. more of produce than any other of the British West Ind. es. The nautical prosperity of the colony keeps pace with

agricultural progress; for by the Custom-House returns it appears that fully 100,000 tons of shipping were annually required to convey to market the sugar, rum and molasses of the island to Great Britain, and that almost an equal amount of foreign employment was in the supply of the island with American and European provisions, &c. The inhabitants of the colony are, for the chief part, a moral, industrious, and religious people; far better instructed than those of any of the West Indian colonies. At Eleuths, the negroes are well educated, and have been supplied with land to cultivate; and so far from being a burthening idle class, as is a well-known fact, the same estates, which formerly were now owners of sugar estates, and a number of them large freeholders. The industry and readiness to accept moderate wages of the labouring classes

provincial, and their loyalty and submission to authority has never of late years been questioned. In great measure, and improving condition is ascribed to the great measure of order and unanimity of opinion, which has been paid by the Government, and the various denominations, especially the supporters of their instruction, and the moderation and good sense of the local Government. What is now sought is the extension of the franchise, and that gradual amelioration of the laws which seems to be in progress under the administration of the present Governor, Hinks. There are, however, twice a week, church-going fairs, to the adjacent towns, and to Chiriqui, Guana, would be of great advantage to the Indians of the low lands, as well as to the colonies, where labourers are greatly required at certain periods of the year, and in

surplus labourers would thus, by going at such times to those places, earn a sufficient sum to enable them to purchase their own freeholds and secure a still better education for their children. There are no schemes of emigration to British Guiana which could prove half as beneficial as regular and cheap steam communications with Barbadoes. The prosperity of the island under freedom and free-trade is the answer that can be given to those who assert that the negro race will only labour to advantage in the condition of slaves. There are none of the slaveholding colonies of America, or the Brazils, in which the general state so highly oppressive as here. Barbadoes is so contented and poor, or the inhabitants are not so numerous, that it is not probable that there is not a man in the island who could restore the former state of slavery.

Jamaican people could take a leaf of their book—if it would send a deputation to this island to watch progress of agriculture, the general instruction of masses, and freedom—they might take some of the effectual measures that they have hitherto deemed to be necessary to render Jamaica a prosperous country.—*Correspondent of Spectator.*

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